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HANDBOOK

"ASBESTOS"

FOUNDED IN JULY 1919 AND PUBLISHED MONTHLY SINCE THAT DATE

BY SECRETARIAL SERVICE

17th FLOOR INQUIRER BUILDING PHILADELPHIA, 30, PENNSYLVANIA

Estate of C. J. STOVER, Proprietor
A. S. ROSSITER, Editor
E. E. COX, Circulation Manager

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"ASBESTOS" - February 1947

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Page 1

"GIVE THE PUBLIC A BREAK."

Current discussions of higher wage levels were labelled as "illogical" by Charles E. Wilson, president of the General Electric Company, in a recent address.

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Mr. Wilson said that his recent appeal for a year's moratorium on higher wages and prices had been criticized by union officials altho he failed to hear any grumbling by the rank and file of labor who have more to gain than anyone else from stable, uninterrupted production at what might be the highest levels in the history of the company. He described his suggestion as an offer by labor and management to "give the public a break for a change." Some excerpts from his address follow:

"The year 1947 is a critical one which will shape the

fortunes of every American in the years ahead.

"There are certain critical periods in our national life which demand that all of us put forth our best efforts for the common good, that we exert our judgment and strength and influence on the side of all people of our country, and not just in the interest of a special group. The year now beginning is such a critical period.

"Industrial managers have a three-fold responsibility, acting as trustees for employees, stockholders and the

public.

"All that management asks, in its professional character as trustee and operator, is that we first raise our crop and get it to the market before we start dividing the proceeds. That is what we asked a year ago, and certainly we have a year's demonstration of the pitiful and painful inadequacies of any other procedure.

"The public will gain, labor will gain, and the producers and suppliers of risk capital, today the most neglected majority in America, will gain a little something too and be encouraged to continue their investment in our common future. There will be nothing but good for us tomorrow if we can find a workable solution, and there will be much for us to be proud of.

"Our hand will be strengthened internationally, our moral stature will increase, and we will once more have

demonstrated the ultimate capacity of Americans to succeed in that to which they have set their hands. We will perhaps win back some of the strength and unity we need at home."

There is much food for thought in Mr. Wilson's

remarks.

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BUILDING MATERIALS PRICE INCREASES

In a report dated February 4th, Johns-Manville made the statement that prices of their building materials have risen less than 15%, on the average, since 1941. Examples cited were increases of 5% on asphalt roofing, 10% on asbestos wallboard and 15% on asbestos shingles.

In contrast average straight time hourly wage rates paid by the company at its mine and factory locations rose 74% over those paid at the beginning of 1941. Average weekly wages paid by the company have risen 93% in the

same time.

The cost of certain raw materials used by Johns-Manville have also risen sharply since December 15, 1946, after maintaining a steady rise during the war years. Freight rates increased 17.6% on January 1, 1947.

In view of these increases in costs the company states that it may be forced to make price adjustments on some specific building materials altho no general increases have been made or are contemplated, and wherever price adjustments may be necessary they will be confined to specific items and will be put into effect only to cover actual increased costs and to insure a fair return on those items.

It remains Johns-Manville's policy to maintain selling prices at the lowest level possible, while at the same time providing a reasonable profit for the owners of the business and assuring the company stability necessary to maintain full production and full employment.

Common sense does not ask an impossible chessboard, but takes the one before it and plays the game.

-Wendell Phillips

R. W. STEELE EXTENDS GREETINGS

Greetings from R. W. Steele, President of Asbeston Corporation, Limited, Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada, reached us too late to include in our January number, but we know our readers will enjoy reading Mr. Steele's comments. They follow:

With the advent of the new year, I should like once again to extend to the Asbestos Industry, thru the medium of your columns, the best wishes of Asbestos Corporation

Limited.

In the year just concluded, we have witnessed the successful conversion of our industry from production for war purposes to production for the peacetime requirements of a world engaged in reconstruction. Our industry has played an important role during the past year in a worldwide effort to rehabilitate a world dislocated by six years of war.

Due primarily to the huge building programs in several countries, manufacturers of many lines of asbestos products have expanded their plants, and many European factories, closed during the war years, have come back into production. The requirements of these plants superimposed on the already heavy demands, have created a worldwide shortage of asbestos fibres of all grades. Some considerable time may elapse before supply and demand can be brought into balance.

In the meantime, output of asbestos fibre is being pressed to the highest possible levels consistent with sound practice, and every effort is being made to distribute the available supply as fairly and equitably as possible.

The problems which face us are heavy ones, but our industry has always met and overcome its difficulties in the past and will, I am confident, come thru this year with a record of satisfactory achievement.

Settle one difficulty and you keep a hundred others away.

Business prophets tell what is going to happen; business profits tell what has happened.

BL NDING ASBESTOS WITH OTHER FIBRES

By G. E. Houghton.

Edito's Note: This article is the third in the series on blending other types of fibres with asbestos. The other two articles a peared in our September and November numbers.

In Il grades of asbestos yarn short of 100% pure asbestos, fibres of a vegetable origin are employed. To produce the pure asbestos yarns it is necessary to use hand sorted crude asbestos fibre to obtain sufficient fibre length to respond to carding processes and to form a roving that will cohere sufficiently for handling and

spinning.

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The long staple, crude asbestos fibres being hard to obtain and expensive to produce, are only used in the high asbestos percentage yarns. Shorter, more plentiful types of asbestos fibre are used wherever possible. The asbestos fibre grades mechanically extracted from the ore at the mines are comprised of fibres ranging from approximately 1" in length to dust, the greatest percentage ranging between \(\frac{1}{4}\)" and \(\frac{1}{2}\)" in length. Short fibres being unable to support themselves in the usual carding process require supplementary support which is supplied by vegetable fibres blended with the asbestos.

Cotton fibre was the first fibre to be used as an aid to asbestos yarn production. First attempts were made using the longest and finest grades of cotton. Experiment and experience showed that fibre length of the cotton was not as essential as roughness of fibre. The harsh fibre of certain cottons that would entangle with and cling to the short irregular length asbestos fibres were the most satisfactory carriers. Naturally a rough cotton that also had good staple length was the most

successful carrying medium.

In the search for rough cotton, the best types were found in cottons grown in Peru, South America. As time went on more experiments were carried out trying to obtain less expensive domestic cottons. Rough, virgin, domestic cottons were found that were successfully used,

¹Textile Superintendent, The Garlock Packing Company.

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after improved methods of blending of fibres were developed. Later, it was possible to work to the use of the rough strip cotton, by-product of certain cotton carding plants. Improved blending of asbestos and the cotton was of great importance in the handling of the shorter cotton fibres.

Some blends have been possible with low grade asbestos spinning fibre and rough strip cotton, usually in the commercial grades of yarn containing approximately 25% cotton, the main advantage of the use of strip cotton being its price. But some rough strip cotton compares well with some virgin cottons. Our company has been able to obtain an extra rough strip cotton which was not obtainable as virgin. The stock blends were made up using both strip and virgin cotton giving us both roughness and staple lengths. The roughness of the cotton serves mainly as an aid in carding while the longer staple length of virgin cotton gives strength at the spinning frames.

As a move toward less end breakage in ring spinning it was felt that if longer staple fibre could be added, improvement would result. Tests were made with several types of staple rayon fibre. Viscose rayon was found to very readily blend with cotton in the opening operation, being run thru the opener at the same time as the cotton. The longitudinal fluted nature of the viscose fibres along with the crimp in the fibre gave a very tenacious quality to the rayon. Experiments indicated that the 1.25 denier bright viscose was a real help in spinning. The staple length first used was 1-7/8". Tests were made which on our equipment showed improvement in running on the spinning frames when up to approximately 50% of the vegetable fibre content of the batch was rayon.

Average breaking strengths of yarns increased slightly as rayon fibres were added, but no gain in strength was noted when the rayon percentage rose from 25% of the vegetable content to 50%. Improvement was noted in ends down on the frames as rayon fibres were added up to 50%.



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NEW YORK, N. Y.

After two years of production using the 1.25 denier, bright viscose, 1-7/8" staple, experiments were tried with longer staple rayon. Three inch fibre length was used. The first difficulties encountered were the balling and stringing of long clusters of rayons in the blended stock, choking the card feeders. Next, belts driving breaker lickerin rolls on the cards were thrown due to the extra load required to tear the stock from the feed rolls. Then fibres of rayon would frequently span the space between two rings on the ring doffers of the finisher cards. This would couple two strands causing them to break at the jack spool guides. It was also noted that a large percentage of the 3" staple fibres were broken in carding.

Then a 21/4" staple fibre was tried. This length seemed to give reduced trouble at the cards and improved spinning. When staple rayon was introduced into the blended asbestos stock it was possible to eliminate the use of Peruvian cotton in 85% and 90% asbestos yarns. It was possible to reduce the quantities of virgin cotton and use more strip cotton and yet hold good spinning performance. It is also noted that the most difficult carding and spinning weather, the hot humid days of summer, is less of a problem with the use of long staple rayon.

The quality that is the most beneficial in the character of roving for good spinning is elasticity. The search for, or development of carrier fibres that will increase elasticity in asbestos roving under varying atmospheric conditions will be a most valuable quest.

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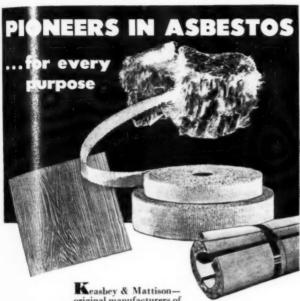
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ASBESTOS CLOTHING DEVELOPMENT 1926 - 1946

(Being a chronological report on Asbestos Suits and other Safety Equipment, by the Technical Director of Bell's Asbestos & Engineering Limited, Slough, England.) 1926

Two men entered a large fire in light asbestos suits and helmets. They remained in the fire for 35 seconds. One of them lost a piece of the end of his nose when the helmet was removed; it had stuck to the mica visor.

Minor further experiments completed. Fire fighting authorities and others do not seem very much interested. 1929-1934

Laboratory experiments continued in order to ascertain relationship between weight of equipment and its insulating value. Value of asbestos (not asbestos-cement) ceilings in houses proven.

Series of practical experiments commenced in "fire tunnel" with fire temperature held at 1500° F. minimum—2000° F. maximum. Physical reactions of operators studied by medical experts.

Nine volunteers continued experiments and two public demonstrations given. Air authorities showing real interest. Fire authorities also interested. One man remained in 1600° F. for 4 minutes. Experiments commenced on asbestos drop curtains as firestops.

First experiment in rescue of pilot from aircraft burning in tray of petrol, successful "Pilot" wore heavy asbestos suit. Rescuers (2) completed task in lighter suits in 25 seconds. Further experiments completed, in two of which men taking part were seriously burnt. One was experimenting with use of oxygen mask; the other was trying a "pilot rescue" in a very light suit.

Orders received for mobile asbestos cloth screens and drop curtains for isolating fires in large service lorry depots.



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Ice Fishing: Young angler makes a winter catch on frozen Lake Memphremagog.

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Air Force Rescue Suit evolved and production commenced to equip all airfields with at least one suit. Several fire brigades using suits.

Threat of war awakens interest in equipment for Air Raid protection purposes. Use of asbestos for smothering incendiary bombs investigated. Several successful experiments completed. Asbestos shield developed.

Experiment and production accelerated by increasing war risk. Many demonstrations given of use of asbestos clothing, asbestos curtain firestops, face protectors, bomb "snuffers", etc.

Arrangements made for competing firms to be given full details, specifications and patterns of all standardized suits, etc., especially the R. A. F. Rescue Suit.



1939

Experiment and production accelerated by increasing war risk. Many demonstrations given of use of asbestos clothing, asbestos curtain firestops, face protectors, bomb "snuffers", etc.

Arrangements made for competing firms to be given full details, specifications and patterns of all standardized suits, etc., especially the R. A. F. Rescue Suit.

Outbreak of war. Production demanded on 10 times scale.

1940

The hot coals test Pilots becoming interested in asbestos flying suits. Many burnt in Battle of Britain. These suits not suitable as liquid petrol will soak into the suit and petrol continues to burn. R. A. F. authorities take prompt and urgent action to protect pilots without the use of suits: Bell's Asbestos & Engineering Limited



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INSULATION
FOR MARINE, RAILROAD,
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UNION ASBESTOS & RUBBER COMPANY

Officer CHICAGO, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO . Plante: CICERO, ILL, BLUE ISLAND, ILL, PATERSON, N. A.

assists with experiments on light weight fire bulkheads, asbestos protected hose etc.

Rescue suits used by ground fire fighters prove their value in saving life.

1941

Face protectors made of asbestos and attached to shrapnel helmets become standard equipment for many who may have to fight petrol fires. Many "shields" made for fighting oil storage fires. Their value is proved during bombing attacks by enemy.



Smoke tinted

The smoke column was many feet higher

Asbestos chart cases for protection of charts in aircraft developed.

Bomb "snuffers" with non-explosive incendiary bombs prove successful.

Suits used in repairing burning gas mains, etc., during air attacks.

1942

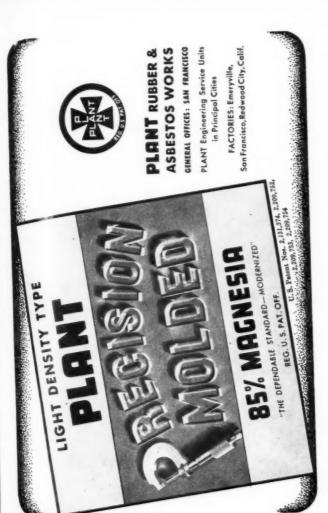
Firestop curtains of asbestos standardized for aircraft carriers.

Asbestos orange colored lifeboat covers devised for Battle of the Atlantic—primarily used for tankers, for lifeboat escape thru oil burning on the sea.

1943

Flame throwing protective equipment developed (not required later).

Many lives saved with Rescue Suits. Fire casualties reduced.



"ASBESTOS" — February 1947

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1944 - 1945

Production maintained at very high level and many new experimental products investigated. Much equipment made for "D" Day.

Jet Propulsion uses asbestos in its early stages.

Asbestos insulation for heater pipes in aircraft at a very high level of production.

Asbestos mouldings for fire protection and insulation of fighting vehicles now standard.

V. E. Day and V. J. Day

All can feel content that research and experiment was not in vain. Asbestos clothing and other equipment was developed as a result of foresight and early action, and has saved many lives and played its part in the war.

Many war uses can be applied in industrial processes. Asbestos cloth, dyed and printed, as a development of colored cloth called for during the war, now a highly decorative fabric as well as being fireproof and retproof.

What of the future?

THE BRITISH REPORT

Recently we have read the British Report on the German Asbestos Industry. This covers the entire Asbestos Industry (the United States report was concerned with Asbestos Textiles only). The British investigating "team" comprised Messrs. Blakeley and Gaze of the Cape Asbestos Company, E. L. Dawson of Turner-Newall, and M. B. Henderson of Universal Asbestos Mfg. Company Limited.

One of the most interesting facts brought out by the report was that because they had great quantities of timber available, asbestos-cement sidings, etc., were not used by the Germans in war building to the extent that Great Britain and the United States used them. Apparently the Germans withdrew the stocks of asbestos from asbestos-cement factories following the discovery (early in the war) that short fibres could be used in spinning mixes, and substituted cellulose fibre, shredded waste paper and other materials of that kind, in the making of asbestos-cement products.

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ORPORATION



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REPORT ON BRAZIL

In the November 20th (1946) issue of Mineral Trade Notes (published by the U.S. Bureau of Mines) is the following report of the status of Brazil in the Ashestos Mining Industry:

The most important deposit of asbestos is that of Pocoes, near Joquie, in the State of Baia, which is being worked by the S. A. Mineracao de Amianto, who have a plant for the production of 1,500 kilograms (1653 short tons) of asbestos per 24 hours. The fibre is said to be class 3. This is chrysotile asbestos, but most of the known deposits in Brazil are classed by the Department Nacional da Producao Mineral, as tremolite. The indicate 1 reserves are 4,600,000 metric tons (approximately 5,000,000 short tons) of an average content of 2.5% asbestos ibre. The output is utilized in the manufacture of cement-asbestos products such as pipe and roofing sheets. The quantity of asbestos produced is not known.

According to Charles Will Wright, chrysotile of usable quality is found at Beija-Flor near Uba, Minas Gerais, about 120 miles north of Rio de Janeiro on the railway to Ponte Nova. Another deposit of chrysotile is 5 miles south of Nova Lima, Minas Gerais, on the property of the St. John del Rey Mining Co. Exploration by surface cuts has disclosed scattered patches of long fibre chrysotile as well as extensive areas of short fibre in a serpentine belt.

At Dois Irmaos, 18 kilometers from Pontalina, in the southern part of the State of Goiaz, veinlets of chrysotile asbestos have been found in a serpentine outcrop 40 meters above the gneissic peneplain. Other occurrences of asbestos are known in Goiaz, Minas Gerais, Baia, Rio Grande do Sul, Sao Paulo, State of Rio de Janeiro, Paraiba, Rio Grande do Norte, Pernambuco, and Ceara. These are undeveloped and only of doubtful value; much of the asbestos is of poor quality. (Report by Minerals Attache Emerson I. Brown, Rio de Janeiro.)

Politeness is a coin that is acceptable in every land.



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KOREA

A survey of known asbestos mines in Korea, made last August showed that all were war projects, the asbestos content being exceedingly low. As the asbestos is of extremely short fibre and the veins are narrow, it is unlikely that the mines can be developed profitably. (From Mineral Trade Notes of issue November 20, 1946).

NEWFOUNDLAND

The latest report on asbestos in Newfoundland seems to be that included in the December 20th (1946) issue of U. S. Mineral Trade Notes, It reads:

"During the past summer season preparation for exploration work was carried out in the Lewis Brook area, Cabins were built and a road was constructed to haul the necessary equipment into the area. Thirty men have been employed on the project; one drill has been in operation; and some underground work has been done. It had not been decided by October whether the work would be continued during the winter months, but it is definite that next season, probably in the late spring of 1947, work will be intensified."

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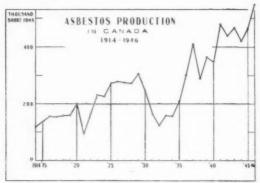
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CANADIAN PRODUCTION GRAPH

The recently issued Preliminary Report on the Mineral Production of Canada 1946 contains a graph reproduced below showing Asbestos Production in Canada 1914 to 1946. This report is published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa, Ont.

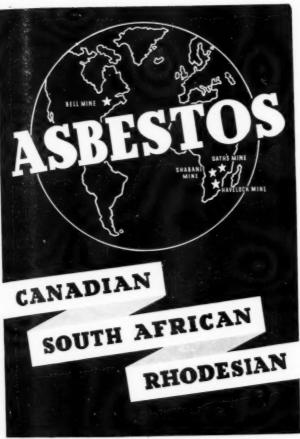


Accompanying the graph are figures for production by tons and value, for the past six years (1946 is not yet complete) and also for exports divided as to Crude, Milled Fibres and Waste:

Pre	eduction		Crude	Milled Fibres	Waste Refuse, or Shorts
Tons	Value		Tons	Tons	Tons
346,805	\$15.619,865		2,082	179.564	154,929
477,846	21,468,840		2,757	217,498	233,654
439,459	22,663,283		2,796	198,452	226,209
476.196	23,169,505		1.990	210,837	230,172
419,265	20,619,516		1.541	181,668	212.728
466,897	22,805,157		863	209,765	229,929
	Tons 346,805 477,846 439,459 476,196 419,265	$\begin{array}{cccc} 346,805 & \$15,619,865 \\ 477,846 & 21,468,840 \\ 439,459 & 22,663,283 \\ 476,196 & 23,169,505 \\ 419,265 & 20,619,516 \end{array}$	Tons Value 346,895 \$15,619,865 477,846 21,488,840 439,459 22,663,283 476,196 23,169,505 419,265 20,619,516	Tons Value Tons 346,805 \$15,619,865 2,082 477,846 21,468,840 2,757 439,459 22,663,283 2,796 476,196 23,169,505 1,990 419,265 20,619,516 1,541	Production Crude Fibres Tons Value Tons Tons 346,805 \$15,619,865 2.082 179,564 477,846 21,468,840 2,757 217,498 439,459 22,663,283 2,796 198,452 476,196 23,169,505 1,990 210,837 419,265 20,619,516 1,541 181,668

METAL WINDOWS

Steel — Aluminum — Bronze
Large Stock — ALL TYPES
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Weehawken, New Jersey



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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

There is a better tone to business generally than has been noticeable for a year or more. The labor situation seems to be in much better shape. To quote from "Business Action" (published by the Chamber of Commerce)—"Industry now is rolling up new output records in an atmosphere of peace. Fewer strikes hamper basic industries than at any time since the end of the war. Favorable to industrial peace is a new post-war spirit of accord. This spirit is evident in the extension of labor contracts in the steel industry beyond the nearby expiration dates."

The inflation spiral has been halted and a downward trend will be noted hereafter—it has already started in

some lines; it will no doubt extend to others.

ASBESTOS-RAW MATERIAL

The demand for asbestos crudes and fibres is as great as ever, with the result that a number of contemplated new plants, and expansion of old plants, for the manufacture of asbestos cement products have been abandoned.

It is generally believed the shortage of asbestos fibre will continue for at least two years. While premium prices are being offered in order to secure supplies of asbestos fibre, present Canadian prices will probably remain stabilized during 1947.

We are still receiving inquiries asking where asbestos fibre (both long and short) can be obtained. Inquirers are simply unable to believe that there isn't enough asbestos to go around.

ASBESTOS-MANUFACTURED GOODS

Asbestos Textiles. Demand remains strong and prices continue firm; in fact the trend should be upward in view of the increasing operating costs. Production is inadequate at present to meet the demand for current delivery requirements. There may be some slackening off in demand, however, in the not too distant future.

Brake Lining. Final returns for the year just ended— 1946—show sales to jobbers up 58% over 1945. January A
HALF CENTURY
MANUFACTURING
ASBESTOS
PRODUCTS
IS YOUR
PROTECTION

NORRISTOWN
MAGNESIA & ASBESTOS CO.

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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

There is a better tone to business generally than has been noticeable for a year or more. The labor situation seems to be in much better shape. To quote from "Business Action" (published by the Chamber of Commerce)—"Industry now is rolling up new output records in an atmosphere of peace. Fewer strikes hamper basic industries than at any time since the end of the war. Favorable to industrial peace is a new post-war spirit of accord. This spirit is evident in the extension of labor contracts in the steel industry beyond the nearby expiration dates."

The inflation spiral has been halted and a downward trend will be noted hereafter—it has already started in

some lines: it will no doubt extend to others.

ASBESTOS-RAW MATERIAL

The demand for asbestos crudes and fibres is as great as ever, with the result that a number of contemplated new plants, and expansion of old plants, for the manufacture of asbestos cement products have been abandoned.

It is generally believed the shortage of asbestos fibre will continue for at least two years. While premium prices are being offered in order to secure supplies of asbestos fibre, present Canadian prices will probably remain stabilized during 1947.

We are still receiving inquiries asking where asbestos fibre (both long and short) can be obtained. Inquirers are simply unable to believe that there isn't enough asbestos to go around.

ASBESTOS-MANUFACTURED GOODS

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ASBESTOS
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PROTECTION

NORRISTOWN
MAGNESIA & ASBESTOS CO.

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1947 indicates sales on about the same level as in 1946; expectations are that sales in 1947 will exceed those in 1946.

Equipment sales are naturally showing large increases as industry resumes high speed production. The year as a whole looks promising.

Asbestos Paper. Demand in this market is still good but production is restricted by fibre shortage.

Asbestos Millboard. One manufacturer reports a slackening in demand. Prices are low when costs are considered and the trend will undoubtedly be upward.

Insulation. High Pressure. Demand in the high pressure types of insulation continues strong, with usual backlog. One manufacturer reports a backlog of 8 to 20 weeks.

Insulation. Low Pressure. There is little change in the market for low pressure types of insulation; production is still not up to capacity owing to scarcity of raw materials, which results in a larger backlog of orders than would be usual at this season of the year.

Asbestos Cement Products. Demand for all types of asbestos-cement products continues to be in excess of the supply with substantial backlog of unfilled orders on hand at all factories and with production limited primarily by insufficient supplies of asbestos fibre, the cost of which has increased substantially because of this situation. Indications are that this general industry condition will continue for quite some time to come.

Face nails are very scarce. Labor conditions, however, are reported to have improved.

Most factories are far oversold on corrugated asbestos sheets.

The above comments are from various executives in the Asbestos Industry, who are familiar with conditions in the field. Comments are welcome from any reader of "ASBESTOS".

ASSISTANT GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

Prominent manufacturer of asbestos-cement products requires capable, experienced production executive for large mid-western plant. State full qualifications and salary desired in first letter, Address replies to Box No. 2R-N, "ASBESTOS", 17th FL, Inquirer Bidg., Phila., 39, Pa.

JOHNSON'S COMPANY LTD.

ESTABLISHED IN 1875

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Head Office

Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada

Mines

Thetford Mines, Quebec Black Lake, Quebec

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Producers of All Grades of

RAW ASBESTOS

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REPRESENTATIVES

- SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.LIPPINCOTT CO., INC.
 481 Market Street



-	A HITTING TO A STATE OF THE STA	一	Į
Impor	ts into U. S. A.		
	gures by Bureau of Census)		
	nufactured Asbestos — By Countries	September 19 Tons (2240 lb	
From	Canada		2.0
	Italy		
	S. Rhodesia		
	Union of S. Africa		
		41,329	
	Value		
Bu Gr		50.001,100	
	Crude No. 1 (Chrysotile) Canada	22	
	Crude No. 2 (Chrysotile) Canada		
	Crude No. 2 (Chrysotile) Rhodesia		
	Crude (Other) (Chrysotile) Rhodesia		
	Crude (Other) Italy	4	
	Blue Crude (U. of S. Africa)		
	Amosite (U. of S. Africa)		
	Textile Fibre (Canada) Chrysotile		
	Shingle Fibre (Canada) Chrysotile	5,504	
	Paper Fibre (Canada) Chrysotile		
	Other Grades (Canada) Chrysotile	26,635 -	
		41,329	
Manuj	actured Asbestos Goods	September 194	6
		Quantity Valu	8
		Lbs.	
Ashe	setos Vari		

Manufactured Asbestos Goods	September 1946			
	Quantity Lbs.	Value		
Asbestos Yarn	22000			
United Kingdom	4,586	\$ 3,220		
Asbestos Packing Fabrics				
United Kingdom	1.014	1.074		
Asbestos Brake Lining (Molded)				
Canada	206	35		
Asbestos Woven Fabrics (Other)				
United Kingdom	893	588		
Asbestos Manufactures (Other)				
United Kingdom		(142		
Other Countries	_	(
Asbestos-Cement Products (Not Impreg.)				
Canada	304,972	20,067		
	311.771	\$25,123		

Announcing

A NEW ASBESTOS PREPARATION PLANT

Inquiries Invited from All Countries

ARIZONA

AMOSITE

BLUE

(South African)
(Bolivian)

CANADIAN

CYPRUS RHODESIAN

RUSSIAN

We have installed the most modern Asbestos Preparation Plant in America. We are in position to supply any of above asbestos fibres suited to your particular use.

High strength obtained using our Blue Asbestos in Asbestos cement pipes and corrugated sheets.

ASBESTOS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

H. S. STEVENSON, President
451 Communipaw Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

Exports from United States U

(Figures by Bureau of Census) Inmanufactured Asbestos	Septemb	er 1946
	Tons	
	2240 lbs.)	Value
To Chile	9	\$ 700
Belgium	898	127,100
Peru	3	689
Other Countries		36
		-
	910	\$128,525
Manufactured Asbestos Goods		4
	Septembe	r 1946
	Quantity	Value
Asbestos Paper, Mldb. & Rlbd. Lbs	. 89,825	\$ 8,427
Asbestos Pipe Covg. & Cement Lbs	315,533	11,992
Asbestos Textiles & Yarn Lbs	. 16,344	6.094
Asbestos Packing Lbs	. 245,654	133,669
Asbestos Brake Lng. (Mld.&Semi-Mld.) Lbs		104,427
Asbestos Brake Lng. (Woven) Lin. Ft	. 68.469	33,424
Asbestos Clutch Fcgs. (Mld.&Semi-Mld.) No	. 61,210	23,534
Asbestos Clutch Fcgs, (Woven) No	. 27,441	11,234
Asbestos Brake Blks. (Mld.&Semi-Mld.) Lbs	. 16,478	11,799
Asbestos Brake Blocks (Woven)Lbs		750
Asbestos Sheets Lbs		19,006
Asbestos Roofing	. 6,147	39,549

50,375 \$454,280



Other Asbestos Mfrs. Lbs. 620,223

Canada.

(Statistics by Dept. of Mines, Province of Quebec)

Rhodesia

(Published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

(Tons - 2000 lbs.)

Japan

(Mineral Trade Notes, Nov. 20, 1946)

Production of asbestos fibre in the second quarter of 1946 totaled 324 metric tons (357 short tons) divided as follows: 67 metric tons in April, 62 in May and 195 in June.

ASBESTON*

Light-weight · High-strength · Low-gauge Asbestos Fabrics — Asbestos Tape

Textile Division

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

1230 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

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. . . the added sales volume awaiting you among the nation's roofing and siding contractors. Write to . . .

AMERICAN ROOFER and SIDING CONTRACTOR

425 Fourth Avenue, New York City

WET MACHINE FELTS

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ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS
ASBESTOS MILL BOARD

DRYCOR FELT COMPANY BELLEVILLE, N. J., U. S. A.

NEED ASBESTOS CEMENT or FIBRE, any quantity?

Phone: Woodlawn 46

POWHATAN MINING COMPANY WOODLAWN, BALTIMORE 7, MARYLAND



WAGE RATES FOR PIPE COVERERS.

The wage rates being paid Asbestos Workers (pipe coverers) in many of the cities have been raised since the list of rates was published in our August 1946 number. We list below the changes. This information was taken from the January 1947 issue of The Asbestos Worker (Official Quarterly Journal of The International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers) and are believed to be uptodate (as of Janyary) and authentic.

Little Rock, An
Los Angeles, Ca
Louisville, Ky.
Madison, Wis
Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee, Wis
Minneapolis, M
Mobile, Ala
Nashville, Teni
New Orleans, I
New York City
Oklahoma City
Pascagoula, Mi
Philadelphia, P.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Providence, R.
Richmond, Va.
Salt Lake City,
San Antonio, T
Seattle, Wash.
Shreveport, La.
St. Paul, Minn.
Trenton, N. J.
Tulsa, Okla

Little Rock, Ark,	1.75
Los Angeles, Calif	2.00
Louisville, Ky.	1.85
Madison, Wis	1.821
Memphis, Tenn.	1.75
Milwaukee, Wis	1.821
Minneapolis, Minn	1.75
Mobile, Ala	1.75
Nashville, Tenn	1.75
New Orleans, La	1.871
New York City, N. Y	2.50
Oklahoma City, Okla	1.871
Pascagoula, Miss	1.75
Philadelphia, Pa	2.00
Pittsburgh, Pa	2.00
Providence, R. I	1.80
Richmond, Va.	1.75
Salt Lake City, Utah	1.621
San Antonio, Texas	1.87
Seattle, Wash	1.90
Shreveport, La	1.87
St. Paul, Minn.	1.75
Trenton, N. J.	2.00
Tulsa, Okla.	1.87

BUILDING

Residential construction established new record in 1946.

The total valuation of contracts awarded for residential construction in 1946 in the thirty-seven States east of the Rocky Continued on page 41

ASBESTOS-CEMENT ASSOCIATES

COR ELL BUILDING

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MILLINGTON, N. J.

ENGINEERING SERVICE
TO THE ASBESTOS - CEMENT INDUSTRY

SPECIALISTS IN HATSCHEK OPERATION
COMPLETE PLANTS DESIGNED AND EQUIPPED
CONSULTING SERVICE ON MANUFACTURING PROBLEMS



INSULATION—the logical medium to reach insulation contractors with your sales messages.

CANTOR PUBLISHING CO. 45 W. 45th St. New York 19, N. Y.

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

C. J. Sherer, Vice President and Treasurer, Russell Mfg. Company, Middletown, Conn., February 18.

I. J. Harvey, Jr., President and Director, The Flintkote Company, New York City, February 20.

Clarence E. Witherspoon, President, Asbestos Construction Co., Inc., New York City, February 20.

G. W. Marshall, Jr., General Manager, Industrial Sales Division, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Manheim, Pa., February 21.

Robert E. Cryor, General Manager, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Cicero, 50, Ill., February 23.

J. Albert Taylor, Vice President and Secretary, Wallace & Gale Co., Baltimore, Md., February 24.

Roland C. Sprinkmann, Treasurer, Sprinkmann Sons Corp., Mil-

waukee, Wis., February 26.
A. S. Johnson, President, Johnson's Company, Ltd., Thetford

Mines, P. Q., Canada, February 28. Leonard Krez, Secretary, Paul J. Krez Co., Chicago, Ill., Feb-

ruary 28. Carl Bindman, Sales Mgr., Johnson's Company, Ltd., Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada, March 7.

M. E. Curtis, President and Treasurer, Curtis Asbestos Co., Boston, Mass., March 7.

George Ritter, Asbestos-Cement Associates, Inc., Coriell Bldg., Millington, N. J., March 9.

 P. M. Taft, President, P. M. Taft Asbestos Co., Holyoke, Mass., March 9.
 W. L. Markert, President, Brooks-Fisher Insulating Co., Atlanta,

Ga., March 10. M. R. Carr, President, H. W. Porter & Co., Inc., Newark, N. J.,

March 11.
Harry A. Kieselbach, General Manager, Insulation Department,

Johns-Manville Corp., New York City, March 14.

We extend congratulations to all these gentlemen on the occasion of their birthdays.

JOHNS-MANVILLE plants will compete for the lowest injury index rate during 1947, which will be computed on a monthly basis thru December 1947 by the Safety Engineer. Early in 1948, when all the plant scores have been computed, a trophy, suitably engraved, will be presented by A. R. Fisher, Vice President for Production, to the winning plant.

"PIPE WITH A FUTURE" is the title of an article on Asbestos-Cement Pipe, in the January issue of Scientific American. The author is Jerome Campbell.

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The Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd., is the world's largest supplier of acid-resistant blue crocidolite asbestos, and the only manufacturer operating its own mines. Inquiries solicited on:

MILLBOARD

ROVINGS POWDER

PROCESSED FIBRES

Unexcelled for use in

AMOSITE ASBESTOS

This fibre owing to its great length and bulk is unrivalled for use as an insulating medium in:

ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES

Asbestos mattress filler 85% Magnesia Insulation

The CAPE ASBESTOS CO. Limited

Morley House, 28-30 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.I. FACTORY, BARKING, ESSEX

United States Sales Agent:

ARNOLD W. KOEHLER

415 LEXINGTON AVE.

NEW YORK CITY

YARNS

CLOTHS

TELEPHONE-VANDERBILT 8-1477

G. W. MARSHALL, JR. ELECTED PRESIDENT ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE



G. W. Marshall, Jr., General Manager of the Asbestos Textile & Packing Dvision of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Manheim, Pa, was elected President of Asbestos Textile Institute on December 12, 1046. NE

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Mr. Marshall is widely known among manufacturers of Asbestos Textile products. He takes into his new position experience and enthusiasm which will undoubtedly result in promotion of the use of Asbestos Textiles in industry generally.

G. W. Marshall, Jr.

HOWARD C. JOSEPHSON - GENERAL SALES MANAGER, GREENE, TWEED & CO.

Howard C. Josephson has been appointed General Sales Manager of Greene, Tweed & Co., and will play an important role in an ambitious program of expansion of that Company.

Mr. Josephson formerly was assistant to the President of Clark-Babbitt industries and was responsible for the organizing of distribution for the Aluminum Building Products Division of Reynolds-Metals.

In addition to an outstanding record in the United States in which he won an award from the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Josephson has also had considerable sales success in Canada and England. He is a past President of the St. Louis chapter of Society of Plastic Engineers and a national director of the society.

ASBESTOS PROCESSING CO. FORMED

Will Specialize in Filtration Asbestos

The Asbestos Processing Company has been formed by Mr. Henry Condell, with temporary headquarters at 545 Fifth Avenue, New York 17. The firm will specialize in the sale of filtration types of asbestos, especially Arizona asbestos.

Mr. Condell was formerly connected with Asbestos Limited, Inc., having for twelve years devoted his sales efforts to the filtration line, under N. E. Newman, late President of that firm.

The Asbestos Processing Company carries stocks of Arizona asbestos in its New Jersey warehouse.

JAN DE WITT, dealer in asbestos crudes and fibres, announces that his address is now 65 Stadionweg, Amsterdam Z, Holland. His cable and telegraph address is the same as previously "Holafrico, Amsterdam". Mr. DeWitt handles both African and Canadian asbestos.

NEW BOOK ON ASBESTOS

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Published by The Ruberoid Co.

"A estos—The Silk of the Mineral Kingdom" by Dr. Oliver Bowles has just been published by The Ruberoid Co., in a 40

page be utifully illustrated and printed booklet.

The booklet is really the fascinating story of asbestos and was published as a source of authoritative information about that mileral. It is being widely distributed by Ruberoid to public and crientific libraries, technical departments of colleges and miversiles, chemists, engineers, architects and building material dealers.

Dr. Bowles, chief of the Nonmetal Economics Division of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, is, as most of our readers know, one of

the foremost authorities on the subject of asbestos.

The Ruberoid Co. will, we feel certain, be glad to send a copy of the booklet upon request to any of our readers who would like to add it to their library on asbestos.

T. E. ALLEN JOINS THERMOID

T. E. "Ted" Allen, on December 31, 1946, resigned his position as Executive Vice President and General Manager of the Brake Lining Manufacturers Association to accept a newly created post at Thermoid Company, that of assistant to President

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T. E. Allen

Schluter on Public and Industry Relations. He will also assist the Vice President of Automotive Sales and Service, supervise the advertising policy and represent the company in industry association meetings.

Mr. Allen is well known thru his prior connections with the B. L. M. A., as an executive of the American Automobile Association for 16 years at its Washington headquarters, and thru his work in the administration and control of all organized automobile racing from 1930 to 1941.

Mr. Allen was born in Salt Lake City,

Utah, and is an alumnus of George Washington University. He is chairman of the Committee on Brake Standards of the Society of Automotive Engineers and has been active in the American Society of Testing Materials and the Association Standards Association.

ELWOOD J. WILSON. We have just learned that Elwood J. Wilson, asbestos engineer and consultant, died last August (August 30) at his home in Montvale, N. J. He was 81 years old. He received his S. B. degree from M. I. T. in 1886 and had active experience in mining copper, gold, silver, lead, and asbestos.

J-M START CONSTRUCTION ON SECOND UNIT OF RESEARCH CENTER

Construction of the second and main unit of J-M's Research Center near Bound Brook, N.J., has been started. This second unit consists of a three story research building, 350 feet long and 67 feet wide, and a mechanical and service building 288 by 100 feet. TUF

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The first unit, comprising a product development laboratory and 10 experimental factories in one building 572 feet long and 135 feet wide, and a water filtration and waste processing building is nearing completion and will be in use in the early part of 1947. It was started in September 1945.

Ultimately the plan is for a group of five buildings, on a 93 acre plot of land across the Raritan River from the large J-M plant at Manville, N. J.

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP. Consolidated net earnings of Johns-Manville in 1946 were \$5.836,613, or \$6.03 per share of common stock, compared with \$5.096,462, or \$5.72 per share in 1945.

Sales for 1946 were \$92,049,044, compared with \$85,993,676 in 1945.

Consolidated Income account, compared with 1945, is given below:

Sales, less discounts and allowances	1946 \$92,049,044	1945 \$85,993,676
Mfg. Cost, selling and administrative exp., etc., ex- clusive of taxes	84,541,542	77,043,973
	7,507,502	8,949,703
Provision for contingencies Federal, state, local and Canadian taxes	107,000 1,563,889	500,000 3,353,241
	1,670,889	3,853,241
Net earnings for the year Dividends		5,096,462 3,045,572
Earnings reinvested in the business J-M Service Corp. div. less applicable taxes Earnings reinvested as at beginning of year	315,905	2,050,890 20,504,282
Less Premium on redeemed pref, stock Cost of issuing pref, stock		22,555,172 253,508
Earnings reinvested as at end of year	\$24,859,323	\$22,301,664

Production and sales were prevented from reaching higher levels in 1946 by strikes continuing into March at the Company's two largest plants, manpower shortages during much of the year, price controls, allocations, and shortages of materials and services caused by disruption in other industries.

Toward the close of the year some improvement in availability of materials, better manpower supply and more stabilized labor relations brought substantial increase in volume of production.

TURNER & NEWALL LIMITED. Directors' Report and Balance Sheet and of September 30, 1946, has been received and shows (compared with 1945):

Year Ending Year Ending

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Profit (in div. from Sub. Cos.) after for Manage-	ept. 30, 1946	Sept. 30, 1945
ment Remuneration and Exp., Mines, Amortiza- tion, contingencies	2,807,459	£ 2,493,142
Depre., Linectors' Fees, Income Tax, Natl. Defense, Excess Profits Tax, etc.	2,092,039	1,863,680
Net Prof for the year Bal. cought Forward from last year	715,420 209,787	629,462 112,847
and and And Income and And Income	925,207	742,309
Dividends stready paid — Pref. and Ord. less in-	165,713	165,680
Available Galance Which Directors recommend be appropriated as follows: Final Div. on the Ord. Stock at 8%% actual, making 12%% for the year, less in-	759,494	576,629
come :ax Turner & Newall Welfare Trust Ltd.	256,921 20,000	256,842
General Reserve	100,000	100,000
Leaving a helance to carry forward	£ 389 573	£ 200 797

MARRY W. PORTER, recently retired President of H. W. Porter & Company of Newark, N. J., was honored on January 20th by a testimonial dinner at the Downtown Club in Newark. Friends and associates of Mr. Porter from H. W. Porter & Co., the organization he founded 20 years ago (in 1927) Reid Hayden, Inc., a subsidiary and Johns-Manville Corporation, whose products the two Porter firms distribute were present at the din-

L. M. Cassidy, Vice President of Johns-Manville, acted as toastmaster and presented Mr. Porter with a leather-bound testimonial on behalf of his friends and associates.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC., recently opened a consolidated office in Cleveland at 1071 Union Commerce Building, Zone 14, in order to provide better representation and service in that territory. The divisions of the Corporation are represented at the new office as follows: Manhattan Rubber Divisions by T. Robinson; Asbestos Textile & Packing Division by D. E. Gow and Equipment Sales Division by E. E. Juergens. R. F. Tobin is office manager.

ASBESTOS LIMITED, INC., on January 10, 1947, moved its General Offices from 8 West 40th Street, New York City, to Millington, N. J.

MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTOS CO., LTD. Adjustments to mill at the Murie Mine have been completed and in October two shifts per day were working, with the expectation of increasing to three shifts shortly thereafter. The mine contains grades 2, 3 and 4 fibre, but at that time only Grade 3 was being produced. The D. S. O. and Rosy Cross properties are being maintained and a small amount of work has been accomplished at the Honeybird. The company's Chairman is J. W. Cooper.—Report in Mining World & Engineering Record.

"THE SPECIFIC WEIGHT AND HEAT OF WEITING OF ASBESTOS FIBRE" is the title of an article in the Journal of Applied Chemistry, Volume No. 19, #3, (Russian). The authors are A. V. Kisselev and K. G. Krasilnikov. The article can be obtained from The American Russian Institute, 58 Park Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. (Carol Stuart, Research Staff). If translation is made the cost for translating is \$23.50 per 1000 words, the word count being 2200 words, or a total of slightly over \$50.00.

WALTER G. BENNER, who was associated with Johns-Manville Corporation, Philadelphia, passed away on Sunday, February 2nd. He was 60 years old.

Mr. Benner for many years assisted T. J. S. Nicely, founder and president of the Nicely Corporation of Philadelphia, and upon Mr. Nicely's retirement in July 1942 was made General Manager and Vice President of that Corporation.

THOMAS JENKINS, well known in the Asbestos Industry, passed away on February 4th. Mr. Jenkins was born in Bradford, England. He became connected with the Industry in 1925 as plant superintendent of the Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company. In 1939 he went with The Ruberoid Company at Erie in the same capacity. Later, about 1945, he became a member of the P. M. Taft Company of Holyoke, Mass., the firm name being thereafter, Taft & Jenkins Asbestos Co.

FRANK KRATZ, JR. Just as we go to press we are informed of the death, on December 27th, of Frank Kratz, Jr., for many years connected with Wallace & Gale Company of Baltimore. Mr. Kratz was in charge of sales and sales promotion.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION RESEARCH BOARD

John C. Stevens, chairman of the Construction Industry Advisory Council, has announced that the National Research Council has agreed to set up a Building Construction Research Board to serve as a clearing house of technical research information in the field of building construction. This decision was reached at a conference with Dr. Frank B. Jewett, president of the National Academy of Sciences, and Dr. D. W. Bronk, chairman of the National Research Council of the Academy. The principal function of the new board will be to collect and disseminate technical research information of importance to the building industry. No direct laboratory activity is contemplated.

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BOOK LIST

Asbest 3 Mining Methods. By C. V. Smith. (Reprint) 16 pages.

250 per copy, discount in quantities of 50 or more.

Milling Asbestos. By J. C. Kelleher. (Reprint) 16 pages. Comparion article to Asbestos Mining Methods. Both should be in very Asbestos Library, 25c per copy, discount in quantitie of 50 or more.

The Aspestos Factbook, 16 pages. Information in compact form on origin, facts, locations, uses, analyses, qualities, 10c

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Canadian Chrysotile Asbestos Classification. Including latest

Quibec Testing Method. 30c.

Twelve Estimating Tables, with Chart. Convenient in figuring flange fittings and other areas. \$1.00 per set.

Manual of Unit Prices (for figuring pipe covering and blocks)

30c per copy postpaid.

Processing Asbestos Fibres. 8 pages. (Reprint) 25c per copy Tests for Cotton Content. 4 pages (Reprint) Describing several methods of testing asbestos textiles for cotton content. 10c per copy.

Chart-Dollars Cost of Uninsulated Pipe. (Reprint) 20c each. Asbestos: A Magic Mineral, by Lilian Holmes Strack. Written especially for school children but every Asbestos Library should have a copy. \$1.00 per copy. (This book has been out of print but is now again obtainable.)

Order any of the above from "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia 30, Pa.

Building-Continued from page 32

Mountains was \$3,142,102,000 which compares with \$2,788.318,000

for 1928, the last previous record-breaking year.

On the basis of floor area of residential building called for in contracts awarded, however, 1946 stood fourth, higher residential floor area totals being shown for 1928 with 568,382,000 square feet, 1925 with 559,499,000, and 1926 with 521,062,000. The total floor area called for in last year's residential contracts was 516.256,000, thus reflecting current higher building costs,

Government restrictions on nonresidential construction and heavy engineering works were instrumental in holding the total volume of this classification of projects to a valuation of \$4,347,620 for the year 1946 to bring the year's value of all building and construction contracts to \$7,489,722,000, the second highest total on record. Construction contracts totaled \$8,255,061,000 in the thirty-seven eastern states in 1942, setting an all-time record for all classifications of construction. The above figures are supplied by the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

An inch of time on the sun-dial is worth more than 12 inches of jade—Chinese proverb.

PATENTS

This information obtained from the Official Patent Gazette, published weekly by the U.S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Copies of patents can be obtained by sending 25c (in coin) to The Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., giving the patent number, date issued, name of patentee and name of invention,

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Friction Element. No. 2,410,924. Granted on November 12, 1946, to William A. Blume, Bloomfield Hills, Mich., and Edward W. Conarton, Jersey City, N. J., assignors to American Brake Shoe Company, New York. Application August 26, 1944. Serial No. 551,284.

A friction element comprising a composition body containing friction material, a bonding agent and a flexible reinforcing wire backing having a tough, flexible metallic surface coating composed essentially of lead together with a metallic hardening agent.

Molding Press. No. 2,412,299. Granted on December 10, 1946, to Howard Snow, Charlotte, N. C., assignor to Southern Friction Materials Co. Application November 21, 1942. Serial No. 466,401. Description upon request.

Heat Insulation. No. 2,413,331. Granted on December 31, 1946. to Carl Georg Munters, Stockholm, Sweden. Application April 5, 1941. Serial No. 386,998. In Sweden April 8, 1940.

Multi-ply insulation unit which is composed of paper sheets which are alternately plane and corrugated, the corrugated sheets having the corrugations extending substantially parallel thruout the unit, the sheets being inter-connected at spaced points only along the crests of the corrugated sheets by means of a water soluble binding agent and being impregnated with asphalt which coats the binding agent so as to prevent it from being dissolved under the action of moisture.

Molded Magnesia Insulation. No. 2,413,958 Granted on January 7, 1947 to August M. Dinkfeld, La Crescenta, Calif., and Hermann F. Vieweg, Highland Park, N. J., assignors to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York. Application September 10, 1945. Serial No. 615,278.

In manufacturing a Magnesia insulation block the steps comprising forming a slurry mixture of $1\frac{1}{2}$ —5% by weight solids content consisting essentially of normal magnesium carbonate, water and asbestos fibres, molding said mixture under 5-18 pounds gauge pressure with partial dewatering in a filter mold, rapidly heating the molded block while retained within the mold under low external hydrostatic pressure not exceeding 5 pounds gauge to an elevated temperature adapted to convert the normal carbonate to basic carbonate to develop a preliminary shape retaining set, removing the shaped block from the mold and drying it at an elevated temperature.

AFTERTHOUGHTS

According to an item in report of Non-Military Activities, SCAP, contained in Mineral Trade Notes for November 20, 1946, the asbestos cement industry in Japan is operating at about 50% of capacity. In July 1946 the industry employed 4,871 workers.

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In describing a fire which destroyed a one-story building of Asbestos Products Manufacturing Corporation in Newark, N. J., the Newark News states: "The blaze started inside the building, which was stocked with bales of cotton and other materials used in making asbestos".

 \P Air-cooled asbestos gloves are a comparatively new development in the asbestos clothing industry

¶ Trend of the times: A New York bank has purchased a transport plane for its executives and has hired two pilots.

¶ A.S.T.M. Committee Week and Spring Meeting will be held in Philadelphia (headquarters at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel) February 24th to 28th inclusive. On February 26th, appropriate exercises will be held dedicating the A.S.T.M. Building at 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia. The technical feature of the spring meeting is to be a symposium on paints and paint materials.

¶ A comprehensive 50 page bulletin giving modernized building code requirements for new dwelling construction has recently been issued by the National Bureau of Standards. Its title is "Building Code Requirements for New Dwelling Construction," and can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., for 20e per copy. Ask for BMS-107.

¶ The United States Rubber Company has acquired an interest in the North British Rubber Co., Ltd., of Edinburgh, Dumfries and London.

CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

As of February 10, 1947

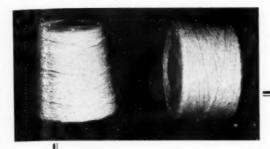
Canadi	an-	-	Per Ton (20	000 lbs.)	f.o.	b. Mine
Group	No.	1	(Crude No. 1)			\$800.00
Group	No.	2	(Crude No. 2; Crude			
			Run-of-Mine and Sundry	\$302.50	to	545.00
Group	No.	3	(Spinning or Textile Fibre)	170.50	to	315.00
Group	No.	4	(Shingle Fibre)	82.50	to	113.00
Group	No.	5	(Paper Fibre)	58.00	to	65.00
Group	No.	6	(Waste, Stucco or Plaster)			43.00
Group	No.	7	(Refuse or Shorts)	19.50	to	37.50
Vermo	nt—		Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Min	e (In U.	S.	Funds)
Shingle	e St	oc	k Fibres	\$75.00	to	\$83.00
Paper	Stoc	k	Fibres	52.50	to	59.00
Waste			***************************************			39.00
Floats						24.00
Shorts				18.50	to	35.00

Note: Crude Run-of-Mine (Canadian) refers to a crude asbestos produced in certain mines where Crude Fibre is not graded into regular No. 1 and \$ Crude, Crude Sundry refers to certain odd lots of off material which do not conform to the regular standards of No. 1 Crude or No. 2 Crude.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(These figures are compiled from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. No guarantee made as to their correctness).

		Janua		
	Par	Low	High	·Last
Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.)	np	48	55	511/2
Armstrong Cork Co. (Pfd.)	np	102	105	1041/2
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	27	301/4	30%
Asbestos Mfg. Co. (Com.)	1	23/4	3%	31/4
Celotex (Com.)	np	26%	31%	30%
Celotex (Pfd.)	20	201/4	21	20%
Certainteed (Com.)	1	17%	21	19%
Flintkote (Com.)	np	31%	37%	351/4
Flintkote (Pfd.)	np	105	1071/2	107%
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	125 1/2	135	1331/2
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	117	130	127
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	341/4	381/2	381/2
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	5834	60	57
Thermoid (Com.)	1	11%	131/4	131/4
Thermoid (Pfd.)	50	55	59	581/4
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	861/4	993/4	99%
U, S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	1861/2	192	192
U. S. Rubber (Com.)	10	483/4	561/8	56%
U. S. Rubber (Pfd.)	100	146	165	161





ASBESTOS ROVING

Raybestos-Manhattan produces a complete line of rovings to service the varied and exacting requirements of the wire and cable industry.

R/M rovings are furnished in Underwriters grade for heater cord, stove wire, A.F. fixture wire, etc., also in Grade A for shipboard cable. Grades AA, AAA, and AAAA are offered for special requirements. Colored rovings are furnished for polarity identification.

Years of experience in the proper blending of asbestos fibre, together with the most modern plant facilities, enable R/M to produce a superior roving to meet each individual need. We offer the services of our Engineering Department in the solution of your roving problems.

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Asbestos Textile & Packing Division

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YARN

Southern produces fine and heavy Asbestos Yarns in various grades of tensile strength and uniformity. Whatever their use, Southern Asbestos Yarns maintain high quality standards. High tenacity Asbestos Yarns are a Southern specialty. Yarns may be treated with various compounds for a wide range of uses. Write for Folder No. 1011.

A COMPLETE LINE OF ASBESTOS TEXTILE PROD

THREAD . CORD . CLOTH . ROPE

ROVING . TUBING

CARDED FIBRE . LISTING TAPE

WICKING AND OIL BURNER WICK

Southern's technical and production facilities are available to develop new and improve old uses for asbestos fibres and textiles. Over 25 years of combined specialized experience is at your service.

